For the National Era BELL SMITH ABROAD. No. XIX. FONTAINEBLEAU

DEAR FRIEND: The delicious spring weather tempted us out, and, with a merry party, made up of Dr. Bob and friend, Lucy, Mr H., and myself, we set off per railroad for Fontaine-bleau Ah! what words can put on paper the exhilaration the warm, sunny breathings of the green earth gave us, as we flew along the banks of the Same, and over the hazy-tinted level of the country about Paris—the modern Athens, with its crowded streets, where towering houses shut in the foul, foggy air, where a ing houses shut in the foul, feggy air, where a winter unusually severe had shivered, weary days and nights had educated us to a proper enjoyment of the budding spring. All the sunny past came up—came up the sparkling wine-cups, golden fruit, song, and dance. The railroad, with its quick, iron ring, seemed sending us from the hard, suffering present, into the joyons land of romance. To such enjoyment one must have a preface, and mine had been dere and recentle of inviety care and been days and months of anxiety, care, and physical suffering. The absence of these sufficed to make one content; but kind, full hearted nature soothed me like a tired child. Yet more-the country I looked upon had many more—the country I looked upon had many features in common with the Mac-a-cheek plains, where surly winter yet lingers, and my mind took up the saddest and merriest days of life, to blend them in the present. I laughed, I cried, I clapped my hands like a girl; and the good hearts with me took up the feeling, and we sang "Home, sweet, sweet home,' style beyond the reach of Jenny Lind.

Arriving in Fontainebleau, we scorned, like true originals, the fashionable hotel, and put up at a snowy, quiet little inn, with brick floor and crocked stairs, all flavored considerably of the days of old. My huge room, with little bed in one corner, with queer, antiquated furniture, had a balcony under the window; and, while sitting on this, had I seen Don Quixote and Panza, mounted on Reginante and Dapple, ride down the narrow, silent street, I should not have been at all surprised. The frame-work of that golden picture is yet there, to keep in countenance the personages, should

they again appear.
One day was too much like the other for record. You know how I despise accounts of inanimate things, and, for further particulars of castle and contents, I must refer you to the proper work, to be had on the ground, and which commences in this true Ningara guide-book style: "Oh! you who, to discover and admire the capricious marvels of the world, traverse the earth and brave the seas, come to his children turned loose from school, than people who had "traversed the earth and braved the sess" to come to Fontainebleau. We wander d through the woods, having been long enough from the forests of our native land to respect any sort of attempt in that line. We rowed to and iro upon the long canal; we invaded the sanctuary of the swans, upon the leon retired to consult upon the somewhat serious proposal of a resignation; we sang 'Hail Columbia' and the "Star-spangled Banner;" we lunched in the magnificent "Salle des Gardes;" recited in the little theatre built for Madame de la Pompadour; and at last sat Dr. Bob upon the throne in the grand throne room, and went through a mock presentation with more fun than dignity. Indeed, the mock sovcreign, with a cap turned up in front for a crown, and with our trains improvised from shawls, cloaks, and table covers, were too ridiculous for dignity. It is to be hoped the mat ter is better done when played on a grander scale; but, to tell you the truth, I fell over my train, while Luoy and Miss E. fairly wheeled ound, shocking etiquette by so marching out

No one must suppose for a moment that this is the ordinary style of seeing Fontainebleau. By no manner of means. We are fortunate in being the friends Mr. K, the architect, now engaged in building for Louis Napoleon a the little one constructed for Madame de la Pompadour, and with which Napoleon and Josephine were so delighted. Our friend kindly gave us the keys, and unlimited freedom and we treated Fontainebleau in a very familiar, easy manner. D, who came for us a week after, and was admitted on the day appropri-ated to the public, says he was taken through at the rate of "sixty miles an hour," and act-

I expect you will be provoked with me, for the hundredth time, for not giving you some solid information on what I have seen and heard. But I tax my memory in vain—I can recollect nothing I feit impressed by, save the long suite of gorgeous apartments in which his Holmess, the Pope Pius VII, was imprisoned, for nearly two years. I could almost see the old man slowly pacing over the polished floors, coming to meet his jailor, the man of destiny; and, relatively, it seemed at the mea contrast of strength and weakness But in an adjoining chamber is preserved the little table on which his destiny, accomplished, was signed—his abdication, which made the vast empire vanish like a dieam! Let no one pass without regarding well this relic—the marks of the penknife, which, while he deliberated, he impatiently and abstractedly struck into its surface. The history left in this, upon umes of biography. From all the material things, I turned continually, as I walked, day after day, through the long halls and silent chambers, to the unseen life my imagination gave birth to. Queens of a by gone day rustled breeades past me; the brave, rude men poets and at t ste, were around me continually could see Jean Jacques Rousseau, listening in delight to his own play, badly performed, be-cause weak royalty smiled upon him. I could cause weak royalty smiled upon him. I could see Voltaire succerng at the royalty that presumed to smile on him. If spirits no longer of this world, yet retaining the feelings born in their brief career, could control material things, these grand old rooms would no longer be mient—to some, doors would open and sweet music greet their entrance; to others, these doors would shut, and chairs, tables, and even altar and lesticks become many of offence. Who is it that says that they who have

and, re-enact again and again forever their evil actions? I am inclined to believe such reams, and received from Monsieur K——, the rebitect, in illustration, the following narration of a night within the unseen life of Fon-ainebleau, with decided belief:

and generals, had traversed, and down which Napoleon came to embrace in a last adieu his Old Guard. As I hesitated for a second, staring into the wild night, the old clock above the doorway tolled out the hour of ten. It was sindeed the voice of time, tolling its ghostly summons into the drowsy ear of night. I pull-ed my cloak closer alout me, and sought my

To my great horror, I found, from terference by our workmen with the roof, he continued rain and snow of the past week had found their way in, and my room was anything but habitable. I had to find other quarties, and the idea of wandering through narties, and the idea of a resting place seemed as dreary as such a search would be through a deserted town at midnight. I had no help for it, however. So, descending to the lodge, I secured the services of old Marie and two men, and we set off in our search for a sleeping room. I knew the most inhabitable. at least the most comfortable, were those of the Princess —, known as Madame de la Pompadour's, and thither I conveyed my escort. Here three rooms are almost thrown into one, being separated at the doorways only by the heavy tapestry. The smaller, the bed-room, is a perfect gem. The floor is covered with a carpet, in which the foot sinks ered with a carpet, in which the loot sinks noiselessly; the walls are hung with the finest satin; the furniture, of castly woods, is reflected in tall mirrors, and set off by rare paintings, any one of which is worth a journey to lock

Madame Marie soon arranged the huge bed and ordered the men to light the pile of wood in the fire-place of the larger room. The snoke, for a while, rolled heavily into the apartment, but as the heat gathered force, took the proper direction, and in a few minutes I had a capital fire. Left to myself, I drew an arm-chair from its place, and, for more than an lour, sat looking into the sputtering fire, and listening to the storm rattle and heat upon the windows. Drowsy at last, I stole to my strange bed-so strange, that I soon wakened to a sense of restlessness, to me unaccounta-ble. I could not get to sleep, but turned and turned for hours, fistening to the furious storm, or looking at the fire. At last the blaze went down, and shadows, more and more gloomy seemed to dance upon the goblin tapestry in the adjoining chamber, into which I looked, giving a sort of life to the vivid figures. I could, between sleeping and waking, almost see the figures move. In vain I attempted to see the figures move. In vain I attempted to sleep; the drowsy god forsook my couch, the more I courted his soothing presence. My mind took up the many legends—the many cruel deeds, which had once made the very stones quake with fright. I thought of the poor man broken alive upon the wheel by Louis the Just, because a clumsy trick, harmful to no one but himself, had failed. All the coulder deaths and mestarious disappearances. sudden deaths, and mysterious disappearances, would throng my brain. I saw jealous and infuriated Christine of Sweden approach Moualdeschi, in the dim and ghostly of Cerfs," and demand the authorship of cer-tain letters to a fair Its lian. I saw her becken the two assassins and the priest; I heard again the supplications for l:fe—the strange absolution; I saw the murderous attack upon the unarmed man, who, clad in coat of mail, re sisted with his hands, until face and hands were cut to pieces, and, a frightful spectacle, he blindly flew from his assassins, vainly cry-ing for mercy—until he fell, dying by inches. I could not clear my brain of this stuff, while the storm dashed itself against the huge while the storm dashed itself against the huge windows; the fire gradually burned down, un-til the room became more dim, and long shad-ows began to play upon the goblin tapestry, as if the figures, endowed with life, were fitting by and at each other. I would drop into a doze, and start out again, as if upon the watch, with a feverish sense of uneasiness, difficult to describe. At last, I became conscious of some one being in the room—the larger room ad-joining, where now smouldered the fire, and into which I looked through the folding, draperied doors. Yes, it was surely so; some one steed before the fire. Strange to say, I was not startled, or alarmed, only influenced by a strange sense of awe. I could not, and yet I people mark their betrayers? could, see distinctly; the details were uncer-tain, but the general outlines were there, marking the fearful man-for it was indeed him I saw the cocked hat-I could almost see the clear, cold face—the over-coat, the hands fold-ed behind his back. Yes, he stood before that fire as he had stood before the most fearful

camp-fires of Europe.
While I gazed, spell-bound, upon this appa rition, another started into existence, from thought, the very tapestry, at the farther end of the room; and it slowly, and with kingly tateliness, stalked across the floor, a gigar figure, dressed in the costume of anothe and, as it turned its face slowly as it advanced towards the fire-place, I saw the straight line from the forehead to the end of the nose, which mirks so decidedly his portrait in the Louvre On he walked, turning his head with a stare of surprise, until he melts into the heavy gloom gathered at the further end of the apartmen And now come two others-the one, fair and beautiful as a summer's day, her long, silken auburn locks falling over, and almost hiding the lustrous blue eyes; the other, dark as night They, too, glide on and disappear, to be followed by one unlike all others. What a fierce ed by one unlike all others. What a fiere stern woman! what a cruel, cold eye! She too, the mother of kings, passes on, glaring in hatred at the motionless figure before the dying fire. Hardly had the scowling apparition dis-appeared, than another came, and so, in con-trast, he seemed an angel of light: mild, quiet, passing slowly on. He gazed, too, in the sam direction with the others, but in rather a lool of curious astonishment than scorn or hatred His is not a martial tread or look, yet from the cap droops a long, white feather, that seems to be beckening columns on through the black, thick smoke of battle, while from his breast the red blood welled out, soiling his white vest.

He is gone, and after a pause appears two shadows—the one indistinct and uncertain, with but his companion, tall, thin, is distinctly visi-ble, with eagle eyes and hooked nose and the thin lips. He smiles proudly upon the form which has disturbed them all, and, as he passes on, a smile of recognition seems to play about his lips. They two are gone; and now they come, not one, nor two, but crowds of shadowy cingly things, flitting by like figures in a tempered dream. They are gone; and while the wind seems breathing a funeral dirge, ap-pears an old, old man, bent with age, who tot-ters by, and, without turning or exhibiting any emotion other-than grief, disappears—the list of a royal line. There is a long pause—still the forms before the dying fire stand motion-less. Will there be another? I strain my eyes to see. The fire burns lower and lower; while the gloom deepens, the storm grows loud apace, and seems to change into the echoing roar of cannon and wild cries, as if a nation were gathering into strife; and now a terrific explo-

sion, and Fontainebleau seems falling about me in ruins. I involuntarily close my eyes, and open them to find the cold, gray light of a win-ter's dawn stealing into the room. My dream was ended; the spectres had fied at the ghost's

"The sentinel cock, shrill chanticleer Had wound his bugle horn, And told the early villager The coming of the morn."

SPORTING IN KENTUCKY.—Young Sportsman: say, friend, is there anything to shoot about ere? Farmer: Wal, don't know, stranger,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1854.

MR ETHERIDGE, OF TENNESSEE.

We invite attention to the speech of this gentleman, which will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. Etheridge speaks as a Southern man, not with Northern views, but as a Southern man with Southern views too high and noble to permit him, for any gain to the South, to commit an act of injustice that must fix a stigma upon the slave States of this Union for-

Upon few subjects are Mr. Etheridge's views identical with ours; but we can well appreciate and admire the manliness and independ ence that led him to assume the position he occupies in relation to the plighted faith of the State he represents.

THE REGENERATION OF CONGRESS.

"BE IT REMEMBERED.

"That so much of the Missouri Compromis" 1820 as prohibited forever the legalization of human slavery in any part of the Territory of the United States north of 36 deg. 30 min north lat., and east of the Rocky Mountainsthat is, all of the Missouri Compromise which was favorable to Freedom—has been repealed by the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill of Stephen Arnold Douglas—and that the Ropre-sentatives from the Free States who voted herefor, are as follows:

Maine-Moses McDonald-1. Massachusetts—None.
New Hampshire—Harry Hibbard—1.
Connecticut—Colin M. Ingersoll—1. Vermont-None.

New York-Thomas W. Comming, Franci Cutting, Peter Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theodore R. West

Pennsylvania-Samuel A. Bridges, John I. Dawson, Thomas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Kurtz, John McNair, Asa Packer, John Robbins, jr, Christian M. Straub, Wiliam H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright-11

New Jersey—Samuel Lilly, George Vail—2. Ohio—David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green.

Indiana—John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, Wm. H. English, Thomas A. Hendricks, Jas. H. Lane, Smith Miller—7. Illinois-James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm

Michigan—Samuel Clark, David Stuart—2

Iowa—Bernhardt Henn—1. Wisconsin-None.

California-Milton S. Latham, Jas. H. Mc Total, 44.

The same bill passed the Senate withou needment on the 25th, 35 to 13-Senator from the free States voting for it—as follows:
New Hampshire—Moses Norris, jr., Jared W. Williams.

Connecticut—Isaac Toucey.

New Jersey—John R. Thomson, William Pennsylvania-Richard Brodhead, ir. Indiana-John Pettit.

Illinois-Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields Michigan-Lewis Cass, Charles E. Stuart. California-William M. Gwin, John B. Wel

Iowa-George W. Jones. Total 14. By the votes of these men, representing fre labor constituencies, one million square miles of territory, heretofore shielded FOREVER from Slavery by a bargain, forced by the South upon a reluctant and struggling North, (and whereof all that part enuring to the advantage of Slavery has been fully secured and enjoyed,)
has been opened to slaveholding immigration and settlement, and so exposed to be brought into the Union as Slave States. Shall not free

It has been proposed that the People of the Free States render their verdict upon the monstrous Bill, by returning to Congress every Free State member, Whig, Democratic, or Independent Democratic, who voted against the asure in all its stages, and by rejecting every free State member who recorded his vote in favor of its passage.

We second that proposition - with a qualification. To this extent, at least, let there be a liminary stages to its passage, send him back. If this be done, it will be a lesson never to be forgotten. It will reflect honor on the People of the Free States, it will dismay and weaken the slaveholding Oligarchy, it will be a stunning blow to Servility; and, without involving sacrifice of principle by any party, will amount to an emphatic recognition of the paramount importance of the Anti-Slavery issue raised by the Nebraska Bill, and at least prepare the way for the co-operation of all parties in be half of Freedom.

We should like to see a recommendation of this particular policy embodied in the resolutions of the State and Primary Conventions of the People everywhere-with a qualification. If carried out into practical action, it will do more freedom among members of Congress. Let fore. them know that no clique of demagogues or party managers, at the instigation of the devil or of the Administration, shall succeed in destroying their political standing at home, and they will feel nerved for fresh encounters with the Slave Power. They will confront without fear the fire in their front, if the friends of Free. dom will guard them against "the fire in the rear." Already, we see the harpies of the Administration in the North are at work on the reputation of the Democratic members who stood manfully for the rights of the Free States. Every effort will be made to destroy them. Let them be bold, and fear not; let them throw themselves upon the sympathies and support of ly the friends of Freedom, making no conce or qualifications, which shall render it difficult for genuine Anti-Slavery men to sustain them.

We repeat, however;-this policy we advocate-subject to a qualification; and that is, under no circumstances could we countenance the return to Congress of any member, no matter if he voted all the way through against the repeal of the Missouri, Compromise, if he should be in favor of the Fagitive Slave Act, of regarding the legislation of 1850 as a finality, or of maintaining Slavery within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. In view of making a

their nominations for the office of Governor, rges union in the Congressional districts

"As the different parties have selected their candidates for Governor, we suppose there is now no hope of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the State being concentrated on one man. The nominations are yet to be made in the Congressional districts, and here it is not too late to secure united action. What we propose, and should rejoice to see, is, that in every Congressional district a convention of Anti-Nobraska men shall be held, composed of voters of all parties, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri ompromise, which convention shall nominate candidate for Congress."

The Albany Evening Journal seconds this

"Such a union is practicable, and may be rendered efficient. Those who have been true, whether Whigs or Democrats, should be sus-tained, while no man, not known to the dis trict as in sympathy with Freedom, and willing to pledge himself to the Repeal of the infa-mous measure just enacted, and of all others of a kindred character, should receive the suffrages

of the People.
"Such a union for such a purpose, honestly formed and faithfully adhered to, would result in the election to Congress of a majority wh would stay the tide of injustice and oppres ion—efficiently begin the work of Repeal, an revent the new encroachments already initial d by the Propagandists."

In Indiana, late proceedings in the District epresented by Daniel Mace, show that the People have already begun to execute their oolicy. An immense meeting in the court louse at Lafayette, of men of all parties, was addressed by Mr. Price, in a speech, severely denunciatory of the Nebraska Bill and its supporters, after which the following resolutions were unanimonsly adopted:

" Resolved, That we heartily approve of th nduct of the Hou. Daniel Mace, our Repre sentative in Congress, in the discharge of his duty in voting against the Nebraska bill, and nder him our cordial thanks for his manly

" Resolved. That when great moral question are at issue, we will not suffer our consciences to be bound down to party creeds or party ich occasions to vote for such measures and such men only as we believe will illustrate and enforce our principles, regardless of party or-

ganizations or consequences.
"Resolved, That we utterly repudiate and denounce the principles promulgated in the resolutions upon the Nebraska bill, adopted by the so-called Democratic State Convention, held at Indianapolie, on the 24th inst, over which the Hon. Jasse D. Bright presided, and a majority of which he evidently controlled, and that we sympathize with the large and respectable minority, who were overruled meropresented in that Convention."

UNION FOR LIBERTY.

Union for Liberty is the great duty of the erisis, and one Party, at least, has demonstra ted its willingness to meet this responsibility. The Convention of the Independent Democ racy in Massachusetts at its late meeting

" Resolved, That in this crisis, when Liberty seems doomed to utter destruction, unless the Democracy are willing to relinquish all party considerations, to forget all past hostilities, to disregard all minor differences, to sacrifice everything but their principles, in order to secure an effectual union of true men against the mighty conspiracy of slaveholders and DOUGHFACES that now threatens to overthrow the peace, the honor, and the free institutions of the country."

The spirit of this resolution glowed in all the speeches that were made. At a meeting of the State Free De

Association, held at Indianopolis, Indiana, on the 25th, being attended by the leading men of the party, after a re-affirmation of its prin the Missouri Compromise, the following reso lutions were adopted unanimously;

" Resolved, That we have no idolatrous at tachment for mere party names, but seek the triumph of principles, and that we recommend in the present crisis a co-operation of all per-sons who are opposed to said measures, with a

view to its repeal.

"Resolved, Therefore, that we recommend the calling of a State Convention, to be held cation. To this extent, at least, let there be a fusion of Parties. Did he vote for the Nebraska Bill? Did he vote against it through all its stages? If he voted for it, veto him—if against it, not only on its final passage, but in the preliminary stages to its passage, send him back. lemonstrate to the Slave Power our determ nation no longer to be its white slaves.

"Resolved, That we do not think it expedi

ent at this time to nominate a Free Democ

The policy thus indicated is wise and liberal An able editorial in the Free Democrat, the organ of the Association, strongly orges the duty of union. It says: "We think the Convention acted wisely

holding on to their organization, but at the same time inviting the active co-operation of the independent men of all parties, in seeking the repeal of the infamous conspiracy to de-fraud the people of the free States of their po-litical birthright."

It says it is willing to give up its organiza tion, and unite with all when they adopt sound than anything else to strengthen the spirit of principles on the subject of Slavery, but not be-

"These principles do not stop with the over-throw of the Nebraska villany; they contemplate the complete severing of the Federal Government from all responsibility for the institution of Sla-very, by its prohibition and abolition wherever the Federal Government has jurisdiction, and by the repeat of all national laws recognising sustaining it."

But, if the old parties reject the policy of Union for Liberty, the Free Democrat is still willing to adopt the policy of co-operation.
"While, then, we should adhere tenaciously

our own organization, we think it cur duly also to co-operate with other parties, when, by doing so, we can secure a triumph without a sacrifice of principle. We think the present crisis peculiarappropriate for such a movement."

We now learn from a telegraphic despate published in the New York Tribune, that a State Convention, composed of representatives of all parties in the State, will be held in July, to take proper steps for the restoration of the Anti-Slavery restriction repealed by the Nebrasks Bill, and, we presume, other measures against the Slave Power. We hope the move ent may be wisely planned and executed.

Preparations are everywhere on foot in Ohio for the great State Convention, proposed by Whig, Democratic, and Independent Democratic papers. The Ohio Columbian says:

Party of Freedom, let us begin right—take and maintain the whole ground we are entitled to under the Constitution.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, in favor of a union of the friends of liberty, after remarking that the several parties in Pennsylvania have made

sary of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. The same time has been proposed by a number of papers in different parts of the State; and we presume all will concur in that time. More nite notice may be expected in our next

week's paper." This movement in Ohio meets with great fa vor in the other Northwestern States, formed out of the great Territory conscerated to Freedom by the Ordinance of 1787. That Ordinance was passed on the 13th of July, and it is fit that it should be commemorated by a move-ment intended to redeem the country from the rule of Slavery.

The Sentinel, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, an Old Line Democratic paper, says of the Ohio

"It is proposed that the Convention come from the People, and men of all parties are in-vited to attend and take part in the proceedings. The object is a good one, and the time fiely chosen. Why should not a similar con-vention, for similar objects, be held in each one of the free States, organized under that great charter of Freedom, whose birthday would be thus appropriately celebrated?"

This suggestion meets with a prompt and varm response from the Free Democrat, of Milwaukie, which says:

"We heartily second the proposition for a State Convention of all the friends of Freedom. rrespective of party, at Madison, on the 13th of July, to organize for the repeal of the Ne-braska bill, and of all laws enacted for the special benefit of Slavery. We trust that all the presses of the State, in favor of such a Convention, will respond to the proposition promptly. Such a movement, inaugurated among the People, in the spirit of '76, would muster to its standard an overwhelming maority of the voters of the State, and secure the return of three members to Congress, a State Legislature, and a United States Senator, pledged to Freedom and repeal. Shall such a consummation be effected? What say the ress and the people?"

The Hartford Republican, the organ of the ndependent Democracy in Connecticut, says-

"There are but two courses for us to pursue w. Either the North must band together n defence of our liberties, or it must consent to wear the cruel yoke of the Southern Power. If the Whig Party at this juncture will consent to plunge mere Whiggery out of sight, and issue a call for a large Convention of all men opposed to the enorous ments of Slavery— of all men who are willing to demand the re peal of the Donglas bill, to construct a now Party of Freedom—then the North will tri-umph. Such a Party would include almost the entire body of Northern Whigs, the whole Free Soil force, and a large number of Demo cratic voters, so that, with but one or two ex-

Meantime-

"The duty of Free Democrats is plain. Let us continue to perfect our organization—let us add to our strength; and whenever our friends in the old parties will unite with us upon a satisfactory platform, let us show them our capacities for work. Until the time arrives for a thorough organization of our forces, we can co-operate with the enemies of the Adminstration whenever we can certainly advance the interests of Freedom by so doing: and when we cannot, we can alone, as often here-tofore, with courage and perseverance, 'main-

Everywhere the tone of the Independent democrats is at once firm, liberal, and conciliatory. They are willing to forego their own organization, for the sake of uniting the masses of the People in a great Party of Freedom. f either of the other Parties evince the same spirit, the work can be done. But, if both the old Parties blindly and stubbornly persist in maintaining their compromising organizations, they must fight their own battles, and not call Our friends will adhere to their own organization, proceed carnestly to mature it, maintain absolute independence of the old Parties, patiently waiting for the time, when further outrages by the Slave Power may snap asunder all Party bands, and compel a union of all who would save the country from ruin.

The indications in Ohio seem to point clearly o the formation of such a union in that State ow. Other States may follow her example. The New York Tribune is wielding its influnce to promote the policy. It says:

"The Pittsburgh Gazette, a very able influential Anti-Slavery Whig journal, advogress on the simple ground of opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and without regard to old party distinctions. Such s the spirit of the Cleveland Herald, a conservative Whig paper, and, indeed, of the great mass of free souled newspapers throughout the North and West. The Hartford Courant, also one of the oldest and most powerful papers in New England, calls for a New Party; the Otsego Democrat, a New York Barnburner paper, for a Northern Party; while the Troy Whig Silver Gray) goes for uniting the whole People of the free States in an Anti-Slavery League. One common sentiment pervades the Northern press, in view of the great danger of the counpress, in view of the great danger of the country and of Freedom. That is entiment is one of union to resist and beat back the encroachments of the Slave Power. In this they only imitate the example of the South. There we see Democrats, Union men, Secessionists, and Whigs, all combining, with a few honorable exceptions, to push forward the crusade of Slavery against Free Soil and Free Institutions. It is only by imitating this example diagram. It is only by imitating this example, flinging overboard all former distinctions of party, and organizing the forces of the North and of Librty in one compact phalanx, that the great ontest of the age can be won. And we reated by journals of power and respectability which have hitherto battled under opposing political banners.

INDIANA AND THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

An immense meeting of citizens, without istinction of party, was held at Lafayette, on May 29th. Mark Jones presided. The Hon. Daniel Mace, the Representative in Congress from that district, being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He did so in a asterly speech, an abstract of which is given n the Lafayette Courier, of the 31st. He reviewed the whole question of the Nebraska iniquity, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He denounced, in strong language, those who had accused him of misrepresenting his constituents; and showed that, while the people of his State had never asked for such a asure, their sentiments in opposition to it ad always been well known. No longer ago than 1849, the Democracy of Indiana had in State Convention adopted the following results

Resolved, That the institution of slavery nght not to be introduced into any Territo

Territories, it is the duty of Congress to pre

The history and character of Senator Bright's ecently trumped-up Democratic Convention was revealed by Mr. Mace, and its conflicts with the above resolutions and with the Baltinore Democratic platform were fairly shown-

The resolutions adopted at this meeting were f the proper kind. Party names and party lousies are thrown to the winds, and the people proclaim that they are bound only by egard for Freedom and Human Rights.

The preamble and first, second, third, fourth fifth, and sixth resolutions review the question and denounce the act of repeal, and the Administration and faithless legislators who de signed it or lent themselves to the vile work. The other resolutions are as follow: "Resolved, That we heartily approve the

in Congress, in the discharge of his duty in voting against the Nebraska bill, and tender him our cordial thanks for his manly course. "Resolved, That, when great national ques tions are at issue, we will not suffer our con-science to be bound down to party creeds or party nominations; but we pledge ourselves on all such occasions to vote for such measures and such men only as we believe will illustrate and enforce our principles, regardless of party organizations or consequences.

"Resolved, That we utterly repudiate and denounce the principles promulgated in the resolutions upon the Nebraska bill, adopted by the so called Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 24th instant, over which the Hon. Jesse D. Bright presided, and a majority of which he evidently controlled; and that we sympathize with the large and respectable minority, who were overruled and misrep resented in that Convention.

"Resolved, That we recommend immediate and thorough organization to repeal the Ne-braska bill and reinstate the Missouri Compromise act, and, failing in this, we will resist the admission of any more slave States into the

to be held, for the purpose of nominating State, Congressional, and county tickets, from such men as are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that at such conven-tions every voter opposed to such repeal shall be a delegate."

The Senate stands adjourned from yesterday ntil Thursday.

In the House there was no quorum. neet at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

We invite the attention of the pliant and

NOT SATISFIED YET.

upple tools of the South, whose homes are at the North, to the following remarks by the editor of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. They will here learn that though they have crawled in the dust at the feet of the Slave Power, the neasure of their servility is not yet complete; the exactions of the slave owner are not only not relaxed, but have grown more extravagant and unbearable. The people of Boston, with bleeding hearts, beheld a poor, inoffensive, crippled man taken from their midst, and car ried into bondage. Submission to this was required of them : resistance to law was their nly alternative. They submitted. Rut this eems not to be enough. They are asked to bear the expenses of the man-hunters by whom the sanctity of their homes was outraged : and without this the South cannot be appeared. ts victory is but partial, or indeed regarded by them as no victory at all. They have not 'crushed out" the spirit of Freedom; and

The Enquirer says : "But the triumph is not complete, and we

ejoice over a victory which is only not so bad as the most disastrous defeat. In so far as the interests of the South are involved, the slave might as well have been allowed to escape. With whatever success the supremacy of order was vindicated by the surrender of Burns, as regards the efficiency of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the issue was deermined adversely to the interests of the South. f some Representative from the North were to nggest the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and were to propose instead, that the Govern ment should compensate the owner for the loss of his property, would the South accept the offer? Certainly not; and why? Because, the proposition would substantially amount to the violation of its rights out of its own funds Yet this Compromise would be far better for the South than submission to such an execu-tion of the law as was achieved in the case of Burns. The expense of the recapture of Burns cannot fall short of fifty thousand dollars, and as the Government assumes the responsibility of this debt, the South pays for the recovery of its stolen property in the proportion that its that of the North. Better would it for the interests of the South if the Government had abstained from all endeavor to execute the law, had suffered Burns to go his way in peace, and had repaid Mr. Suttle the full

value of his slave.

"Such instances of the violent repression of the popular passions by military force as we have just seen in Boston, are terrible necessities in a republican Government. Despotism executes its purposes with the bayonet, but in free Governments the supremacy of the law is dependent on the voluntary submission of public opinion. The institutions of liberty cannot coexist with military violence, and when a free Government is driven to invoke the aid of the soldiery to carry out its laws, the day of its overthrow is not remote. Its decay has already verthrow is not remote. Its decay has already begun, the contagion of insubordination will rapidly spread, and the exercise of military power in the repression of popular outbreaks will be no longer a remedy in great emergen-cies, but an expedient of every-day and famil-iar resort. In such contingency, whatever may be the forms of Government, a military despotism dominates, and the people are no onger free. We rejoice at the recapture of Surns; but a few more such victories, and the

South is undone.

"It becomes the imperative duty of the people of the South, in view of the extraordinary and portentous circumstances of the orisis, to concert measures for their safety and for the pretection of those guarantees of liberty, which Northern violence exposes to such imminent hazard. We know that the public mind of the hazard. We know that the public mind or the South is anxiously engaged in working out the problem of Southern duty and destiny, and that some of the most conservative and moderate men amongst us see no way of escape and no career of glory in the Confederacy. But it is for the North to say if the Union shall last."

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.-The Louisville Cour er office was destroyed by fire at five o'clock esterday morning/ Loss about \$7,000, cover ed by insurance. The books, presses, and job office, were saved. The fire was the work of

LITERARY NOTICES.

MBLEMS, DIVINE AND MORAL. By Francis Quarles Ballantyne, Washington. 1 vol., pp. 323. With numerous wood cuts.
Francis Quarles has been for many years a

avorite with us. This is not a book we have once read and then put aside, but read and read, with even new delight and profit. It is a book full of piety and poetry. His style partakes of the taste of the age in which he wrote He was the cup-bearer to Queen Elizabeth, and doubtless witnessed all those absurd mysterics which were played at court, while Shakspeare's new plays were first fresh from his brain, and first enacted at the Bull's Head Theatre. The love of quips and conceits, which mar the verso now, once were regarded its chief ornaments. But these are as stray hairs upon a robe of velvet-and indeed we confess to a love of them in Quarles, as in Shakspeare-in despite of all that Dr. Johnson has said-and what more could he say, than that a quibble was to Shakespeare

"The fatal Cleopatra for whom he lost The world, and was content to lose it

The Emblems are divided into five books and are designed to show the progress of s soul's experience from birth to the grave. It is of course a book of enigmas, never to be solved by minds to whom a spiritual life is unknown; but no one can read these Emblems without admiring the beauties scattered everywhere, and epithets so rich and felicitous, that Shakspeare, the player, is often rivalled by Quarles, the Queen's cup-bearer. We give an example, from Book III, p. 165, Emblem IV

Lord, if the prevish infant fights and flies With unpar'd weapons, at his mother's eyes, Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to

An angry love-tick on his arm, or so: Where, if the habe but make a lisp and cry. Her heart begins to melt, and by and by She coaxes his dowy cheeks; her babe she blesses And choakes her language with a thousand kis. I am that child; lo, here I prostrate lie, Pleading for mercy; I repent and cry For gracious pardon; let thy gentle ears Hear that in words, what mothers judge in tears See not my frailties, Lord, but through my fear, And look on ev'ry trespass through a tear; Then calm thine anger, and appear more mild Remember, thou'rt a father, I a child."

And if the poetry were not worth the price of the book, there are precious gems of thought extracted from the great fathers of patristic piety at the end of each Emblem. While there are so many books printed which must die like bubbles, we are glad to see a book reprinted which has stood, and will stand, the test of human scrutiny and of Christian experience, to the end of time.

ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS. By Peter Mark Roget. Edited by Burnas Sears, D. D , Sec. retary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Sold by Taylor & Maury and R. Farnham, Washington. 1 vol., pp.

This work will become the handbook of every man whose business lies in the use of words, to whom it is a matter of moment to have the right words in the right places, and to whom style and variety of expression is deemed worth labor to attain. To editors, lawyers, ministers, to say nothing of authors and members of Congress, this book is invalu able. And what is remarkable, too-this is the only work which has ever appeared, of the kind, in our language, the body of which is here anatomized, as it were, and distribued. while there is life in it, there is no peace for the not under any mere philological arrangement ture of language, but classified by the wants of the mind with reference to the purposes of expression, and the actual demands of oral and written communication. Now that this book is composed and published, the wonder is that it was never compiled and printed centuries since. It is a work of vast labor and patient, careful, discriminating thought. After a little use, this Thesaurus will become as necessary to everybody as Webster's Dictionary

> HONOR TO WHOM HONOR,-G. F. Williams B. L. Allen, W. Washburn, Tisdale Drake, and A. B. Monroe, Aldermen of Boston, have issued a card, in which they state that justice to themselves demands that they should be absolved from the implication conveyed in a certain paragraph mentioned. They not only did not advise the Mayor to call out the military to escort the poor fugitive to the slave vessel, but earnestly entreated him to do nothing to implicate the city of Boston in the proceedings. They were desirous that the United States authoritics should bear the whole responsibility of returning to Slavery a freeman of Massachusetts. The Mayor, they affirm, is the only one of the "city authorities," so far as they know, who ordered the military of Massachu setts and the police of Boston to assist in an act which they think belonged exclusively to the United States authorities.

> THE PROFIT OF NEWSPAPERS, - To show how profitable these "institutions" often are, we note the fact that the following appropriations were lately made by the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church south, to aid the newspapers under the charge of that Coaler

> N. Orleans Christian Adv 5,000 5.000 5.000

> In the North, they do better. Christians read, and supply reading to others around them, and in remote parts of the world.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS .- A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held yesterday, June 5th, at Philadelphia. The committee reported unanimously against the purchase of the main line upon the terms fixed by act of the Legislature. The committee was then discharged from further action.

The Bleachery at Scott's Pand, Smithfield, R. I., belonginging to William P. Saylor, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$65,000 -- insured for \$18,500.

17 James D. Nourse, an editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer, died suddenly of cholera a